## MANILA JAIL DOORS OPEN.

PROMPT LIBERATION OF PRISONERS BY OUR FORCES.

Fittful Cases of Oppression and Injustice Revealed by Examination-The War on Women for Besisting the "Army of Spain" -Oapt. Moffett's Work of Setting Free Pulitical Prisoners-Many Pathetic Storice Brought Out-The Prisons of the City and the Way They Were Conducted.

MANUELA, Sept. 2 .- In the ordinary course of the occupation of the city by our forces an in-vastigation of the character and the inmates of the Spanish prisons began. So much had been known before of the way in which Spaniards trans their reteoners that there naturally was little delay, and as soon as Col. Beeve was fairly settled in his office of Chief of Police he recnmended to Gen. MacArthur the appoint-ent of Capt. W. P. Moffett, A Company, First rth Dakota Volunteers, as General Superinfendent of Prisons. The appointment was made, and Capt. Moffett at once began his work. It took a very short time to develop a state of affairs which it will be difficult for Americans in their quiet homes under a free

There are two principal prisons in Manila used by the Spaniards for the incarceration of persons accused in the ordinary way or of persons of small importance. For those aced of graver offences, or those who had great aith or political importance or possibilities, the military prison of Santiago was reserved, with its horrors, which rival the dreadful black hole of Calcutta. The two main sivil prisons, as they were called, although military and political prisoners were incarcerated there, are the Presidio and the Bilibid, or Carcel Publica de Manile. These are supplemented by the various smaller prisons in the police stations and the different Government buildings, each with its barred-windowed room where victims of official or might be deprived of light and air.

The Spanish officials were still in charge of the Presidio and Bilibid prisons—as, in fact, they are yet, nominally—when Capt, Moffett took charge. The first work of the new Superintendent, or Governor, was to call on the Spanish officials and inform them very defiultely that he was the ruler of the prisons from that time forth, and that they must do nothing without his knowledge and consent. It took some little time for that idea to get clear through Spanish intelligence, but it did at last, Capt. Moffett is a young man and not of herois stature. He was dressed in the well-worn blue-trimmed linen uniform that most of our rs wear here. He had too much work to do and too few uniforms to keep them always in the spotless, faultless condition of the average indolent Spaniard. Besides, he was only a under the beneficent and well-bribed rule : of Augustin and Jaudenes was a Commandante, who had on his staff a Captain and a Teniente The Commandante, with his gold braid and fine cap decorated with glittering braid and brass, ranked the plain little American Captala by several grades and numbers, in his own estimation, at least, and he was displeased at being required thus to submit to the authority of a subordinate.

But the young man from North Dakota soon convinced his Excellency Don Commandante that although he wore only a Captain's shoulder straps he represented in his official capacity and person the sovereignty of 75,000, 000 American freemen, and in his own hand he earried, if need be, the powers of that great nation, demonstrated for the Spaniard's unbelief by the presence of 14,000 or 15,000 great husky, hardy, rough-hewn fellows in rown canvas, white canvas, vellow khaki and blue flannel, parading, loafing, slouching, marching about the atreets of the conquered alty. So the Don Commandante came down.

he first job Capt. Moffett gave the Spanfard was the compliation of a muster roll of his prisoners. In the Presidio and Bilibid prisons alone 2,900 persons were confined, men, women, children and: bables. Capt. Moffett required the roll to show the name of each prisoner, the date of incarceration, the case. Also he required the original commitment papers in each case. The Spaniards are very handy about keeping records. They write volumes about the most trivial matters and file everything away in their archives. Tons and tons of the stuff have been thrown away by the Americans to make room for uses for the commissaries and quartermasters. The records were so complete that fett was simply a question of time. That is a great factor in any Spanish transaction. It took the Governor four days to meet the re quirements of the young man from North Dakota, but when the roll was finished it was ete, and the action of the American Captain was so swift that it astonished the

The first roll rendered was of the persons ed in the Bilibid prison, and it is with them that this story deals. There were 28 women and 1,300 men. Inspection of the Bill-bid rather pleasantly surprised Capt. Moffett. have all heard so much of Spanish cruelty that he expected to find a horde of half-starved-flithy, abject wretches, crowded into dark damp, foul, ill-smelling holes and subjected to all manner of desperate treatment and torture, surrounded by armed assassins called guards, eager to shoot them down for the first suspicion of an infraction of the rules. Well, to the credit of the Spaniard, it was not so.

The Billibid prison is a large, fairly comfortable place. The buildings are something like the military barracks, and there is ample ground around them to give the prisoners exerciae. A high, solid stone wall, moss-covered and dingy with age and damp, surrounds a fron double gate with guard posts, but there Sanged along the inside of the wall, near its top, at wide intervals, are a few bamboo scaffolds where the occasional sentinels used to

There were two astonishing things about the Billibid prison—it was clean and there was very little eruelty in the form of personal bod-ily violence. Prisoners were not beaten or shot. There were few guards and they were not armed with rifles. There was plenty of water and the prisoners could bathe frequent-ly and keen their clothing in good condition. Phey were well fed, also, that is they got plenty of food, such as it was. It was of about the same character that natives have in their own homes, and as most of the prisoners were natives they suffered no particular hardship from shange of diet or seant food. They were fed by a Chinese contractor. who got 12% cents a day. silver, for each prisoner. The average native will get along on half that if he can spend it

The buildings of the prison are long, parrow structures of rick with tile roofs. There are eight or nine all told inside the wall, most of them radiating from the main gate some the ends of these fan-stick buildings run two two smaller ones, one in which what are called rooms for prisoners who can afford to pay for This building was maintained for the benefit of the Governor, who ran a private boarding house of his own there, much as the warden of Ludlow street jail does, except that the Spaniard got much less than \$15 a week from his boarders. The floor of this building is raised well off the ground so that it is a tairly healthy place. The rooms are not large, but they are comfortable and dry. The floors are of the universal teak. The prisoners must furnish their quarters for themselves, the Governor apparently not having any spare beds, The building in which the cells are situated is the toughest place in the prison. The cells are small rooms and there are no floors. The walls are massive and of

sleep on the reaking ground. There were no sanitary arrangements whatever, and the poor davils were a fifthy lot. They tried all sorts of contrivances to get off the ground, but were not permitted to bur bamboo beds for them-selves. There was not room for such luxuries. I saw one poor fellow who had collected a hun-dred or more sardine cans and had paved little patch of the ground in one of the cells with them. On these cans be had spread a ragged alsoping mat and thore he camped.

A dreadful disease almost invariably attacks

inmates of this prison in a comparatively short time. It affects their eyes, and if they are not removed as soon as it manifests itself they go blind. Of the fifty or more men I saw huddled into two small rooms more than half were affected. The day I visited the Bilibid Capt. Moffett had begun arrangements for getting the sick isolated, the prisoners thinned out and the condition of the prison improved generally. The records showed that all of those confined there were imprisoned for erimes, and it was not his purpose to investigate the incarceration of such prisoners until he had finished with those who were accused of political offences.

The main buildings of the prison are about hundred feet long by twenty wide, one-story affairs, with rough cement floors. Down the centre of each stretches a long teak table which nearly fills the single room. There is only a narrow passageway around the room near the walls, not wide enough for two men to walk abreast. On the table the men eat their meals and there they sleep. The table is built of broad teak boards highly polished by the thousands of bare feet that have walked over them. In one end of each building a little altar has been erected. Around the walls are scores of nails where the prisoners who are lucky enough to have it hang their extra clothing The grounds around the building are kept dean and well swept. There is a big bath-house near the wall, with plenty of water. In the time when the insurgents had the water shut off and the prisons depended on the rains, as did all Manila, there were pretty hard times for the prisoners, but now they are all right. The last Governor was a man of some love of the beautiful and he had some very good flower gardens between the buildings.

It was when Capt. Moffett began to investi-gate the roll of prisoners that he came across the iniquity of Spanish institutions. It stirs an angry feeling in the blood of an American and provokes a wish that after all Dewey's lards to know such things as went on in the make-believe courts of Manila. It almost justifles the hotly expressed desire of a fervently patriotic Brooklyn woman that every Spaniary on the facelof the earth should be exterminate before the war should end. The Spaniards talk and boast of a proud old civilization. But a civilization which makes war on women and which sentences men to jail for life on mere suspicion is no civilization, and the men who possess no better claim to life than that deerve nething from the world but the hangman's rope and bullets.

First on the roll were the women, twenty-eight of them. Engracia Tanoy led the list, and bracketted with her were Maximiana Durán, Tomasa Palupo, Felipa Quique and Gregoria Tio. They are all from the island of Negros, south of Luzon. The record showed and the commitments agreed with it, that they had been in the Bilibid prison since July 11, 1889, on the order of the Captain-General, without trial, for the offence of resisting the armed forces of Spain. Five little native women, about as big as good, healthy 12-year-old american girls, kept in prison for more than nine years for realsting the army of Spain. They are brave men, these Spanish soldiers. Strong, sturdy, chivalrous souls. They go out by hundreds to suppress a rebellion of half a llage of rack-ridden natives armed with bola and a good cause. But these little devils with their sharp knives fight and they have a nasty way of hacking off the heads of Spanish sol diers, armed with Mauser rifles that kill at 2,500 yards. The brave Spaniards do not suppress the riot, but they return with prischers o demonstrate their value. Five little women they bring back in chains and the giant great heart in the Governor's palace sends them to rison for life without trial.

With these five was Eusebia Baculbacul. taken on Christmas Day, 1889. Eusebia arose single handed on that blessed day and defied the armed forces of Spain, if their lying records for once are true. For this the valiant army proper reinforcements having hurried out, arrested Eusebia and the noble Governor-Gen eral commended their valor and defended their honor by committing the infamous traitoress to prison for the rest of her life. They were a worthy set of scoundrels who have ruled

Then there was Dorotea Arceaga, committed on Aug. 8, 1895, for "sacrilege" after a trial by court-martial. She was the teacher of a little school for native children. Somewhere she had gained the beginnings of an education and to this awful crime she added that of doing her best to impart something of what she knew to some of her people. Her little school was in Malate, not very far from where this is written. Dorotes was a devout Catholic and went to mass in the old red brick church in Malate where now Aguinaldo's men house themselves Dorotea was comely, and the priest to whom she confessed was a devil in a black obe. Dorotea had that instinctive regard for her own honor which not even the training she had had could remove, and her father confessor found a spirit he could not defile, a will e could not break. He went to the Captain-General and said Dorotea had stolen a chalice from his church. Thereupon the good-looking little schoolteacher was charged with "in-surrection" and "sacrilege." and a court-martial sent her to Bilibid to end her days. Sh told the story very simply to Capt. Moffett, The American had made no explanation of what he intended to do with the Bilibid prisners. She had no more thought of liberty, and the recital was matter of fact and devoid even of passion. Hope had given place to de-spair. The blue eyes of the young Captain lashed and his firm jaws elenched. thought of the young wife and the habies in the far-away North Dakota home, and he wished he had that infamous priest in his care spend a few months in the "cells."

The story is all much the same, but two ases showed where the despicable Spaniard had tried to cover his tracks. The second gave the date of commitment of Dona Maxima Guerrera as July 11, 1890, but it specified no crime. The Captain-General was named as the committing magistrate, and there was no record of trial. Capt. Moffett called for the original commitment papers, and there the story was revealed. She had been in Bilibid since 1890. In the summer of that year, when she was 51 years old, she had resisted the armed forces of Spain. She was a widow. Her husband had accumulated some property, and she was worth about \$40,000. Most of it was in land, which by some means they had managed to keep from the insatiate grasp of the Church. There was valuable timber on the land, and one day when the Captain-General needed some money he sold the wood to contractor of Manila. He didn't mention the transaction to Dona Maxima, and the first she knew of it was when the contractor's men appeared and began to cut down her trees. Then she fought. The soldiers came to enforce the Captain-General's order and seeithat the wood was cut, and Dofia Maxima resisted them. She made no denial of that fact. She had do it again. The soldiers brought her to Ma-nila, and the Captain-General sent her to Bill-bid. Then he sold land as well as wood, and was \$40,000 richer, with no one but Dolla Maxima to make somplaint—notone but a few natives, who did not count with the Captain-General

General.

Fulgencia Mason was sent to Bilibid on
July 11 of their year also, for no recorded offence. But that was a crime charged to Augustin which he did not commit. The original commitment papers in her case showed that she, too, had been imprisoned in 1800, when she was accused of uttering forged telegraph stone, damp, foul and noisome. Prisoners attumps. There was no record of any trial, were headled together there and compelled to

leased in 1801 and had been at liberty for OCCUPATION OF MANILA. old charge. She had been in the prison ever since without trial. She could not bring the testimony of corroborating witnesses, as Dor-otes, the school teacher, did for some of her story, but the account she gave the American Governor of the prison had the ground for be that it fitted the substantiated stories of Spanish régime. She said the Spanisrds had been utterly unable to procure any evi-dence against her and so she had never been dence against her and so she had never been brought to trial. When she had been in prison a year she found out that for \$500 the Judge would liberate her. Her friends helped and with what she had she got together the \$900, bribed the Judge and was let out of the brison. She had her freedom for nearly a year; then the Judge went home to Spain, and a new scoundrel took his place. The outgoing Judge had been in office some time and had robbed himself rich. He was satisfied with a comparatively small bribe, but the incoming this was poor. It was a case of a brand-new Captain in a fat precinct. He wanted everything in sight. He heard of Fulgencia and demanded \$3,000 as the price of her continued itberty. He might as well have demanded \$3,000,000, it was as much within her reach, she couldn't pay and had been in Bilibid ever ince.

demanded 35,000 as the price of her continued giberty. He might as well have demanded \$3,000,000, it was as much within her reach, the condan't pay and had been in Bilibid ever since.

Bo It went on as the Captain's investigation proceeded. Fausta José was committed on June 25, 1884, by a court-martail for "insurrection." Clara Ferrer want to Bilibid on Sept. 12, 1897, to await trial for somethins or other, and the record showed that her case was "proceeda" before a court-martal. So with Teresa Leonion, who was imprisoned on March 11 of this year. Pascueia Petala was imprisoned three days after Dewey whaled Montojo out of his poots, and the Spaniards were still so rattled that they forgot to record the charge of the court, and the commitment papers had been lost. They evidently had not recovered by June 14, for on that day they imprisoned Maria Clemente and Barbar David without recording why. The civil Governor did that. About 500 native soldiers were imprisoned that day on the suspected of sympathising with the suspected men.

On July 30 of this year the Civil Governor of Manila sent Maria Cabquin to Bilibid for "seandal." It would be interesting, perhaps, to know what the scandal was, but the Spaniards made no record, and Maria says she never was told. So there isn't much chance of finding out, Two days before we took the city, on Aus. 11, they caught Cristina Cabalque carrying thirty rifle eartridges through the street. They knew their shrift was short, so they hurried up and court-martialled Cristina quicker than a Spaniard ever did anything else in his life, barring some of those who ran away from Fort San Antonio when the warships in his life, barring some of those who ran away from Fort San Antonio when the warships in his life, barring some of those who ran away from Fort San Antonio when the warships of natives, as secret as these tailless bandariogs can keep anything of stream of the suspected of sense seventeen women. The other eleven were all accused of some sort of arime, robbert being most common,

be suspected of being "Catapunaa" is sufficient ground for life imprisonment in the Philippines, as Capt. Moffett very quickly found out.

The political suspects were taken in batches of twenty-five in the order in which their names appeared on the roll, and taken before the new American Governor of the prison for cross-examination. One of the smaller pulldings of the prison had been cleared out and was used for an examination room, Across one end of the room a long table was placed, behind which sat Capt. Moffett with his clerk, a soldier detailed as an interpreter, and Sandico, Aguinaldo's aide. Sandico had been very much interested in Capt. Moffett's work, particularly because the political prisoners were all of his own people. He proved a most valuable assistant, both because of his ability to talk with the prisoners in their own tongue, whatever dislect they spoke, and of his knowledge of Spanish customs.

The Spanish officials of the prison were also present and frequently Capt. Moffett asked them if they thought the prisoners under examination were telling the truth. To his astonishment at first they replied that they did. Afterward they pointed out cases of particular injustice and have been of material assistance to Capt. Moffett in his work. He can account for it only on the theory that they believe the game is over so far as they are concerned and as they have nothing more to gain they may as well tell the truth for once and so get what credit they can with the Americans. Ferhaps, however, they look forward to the time when Spain shall controlagain in Maniis and contemplate with satisfaction the bribos they may be enabled to wolf out of the poor devils now set free for not denouncing them again.

With the roll before him Capt. Moffett began, through Sandieo, the examination of the first man of the first batch of twenty-five. The prisoner stepped forward from the dauble line which extended across the room, and in response to Sandieo's rapid questions told his name, the date of his incarceration, the a

these had been solutarios. Some of the men of their regiment had deseried to the insurgents. The resit had been imprisoned in a body because the Cantain-General suspected the body because the suspected of because the suspected of because the suspected of because the suspected of the front suspected of the suspected of the

TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE INSUR-

GRATS WHO TOOK PART IN IT. they Were to Have Been Rept Out of the City, but by a Failure to Keep Our Lines close, Found an Entrance-Orders to Avoid Collision with Them Lead to Enmillating Occurrences - Aguinalde's "Big Head"-Gen. Otle's Task, and How Me Settled with the Filipine Lender.

Marina, Sept. 10 .- The occupation of Manila on Aug. 13 was not so complete or so effective as it might have been if the elaborate and well-digested plans of the movement had been fully carried out. This has been suggested, I am sure, in the descriptions of the event which will have been published long before this letter reaches you. But the situation here is now so critical that whatever may be the outcome of the present troubles a frank statement of the sauses which led up to them will be, perhaps, of some interest even long after quiet has been restored to this town and province. The general officers at Camp Dewey just before the assault on the Spanish works south of Manila contains certain instructions which show the ntentions of the commanding General to fulfil the implied promise to the Spaniards that the insurgents would not be permitted to advance into the suburbs of the town. Gen. MacArthur, who commanded the Second Brigade and held the right of the line, was directed, in case he was able to pass the enemy's works, to leave a force in the trenches instructed to prevent any armed bodies other than American troops, from crossing the transhes in the direc-tion of Manila. He was further ordered to hold certain bridges in the subarbs over which the insurgents would have to pass if they succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the troops left to guard the Spanish, works. Gen. Greene's brigade was on the left of the line from the seashore to an impassable swamp, on the east side of which was the Second Brigade. The instructions given to Gen. Greene concerning the occupation of the Spanish trenches were the same as those received by Gen. MacArthur, and he was further ordered to advance through Malate and Ermita, the suburbs south of the walled town, and to cross the Pasig and occupy the suburbs on the north side of the river, leaving MacArthur to take possession of the southern suburbs and to relieve the guard in the trenches by detachments of his own troops. The advance which was to follow the bomthe trembes was carried out by the Second but the First Brigade met with stubborn resistance at the strongest point of the Spanish works, blockhouses 13 and 14, and did not suceeed in driving out the enemy until long after the First Brigade had pushed on through Malate and Ermita and had ceased aggressive operations on account of the display of a white flag on the walls of the old town. MacArthur touch with Greene, an opening was left in some way so a large force of insurgents pushed through unchecked, and, spreading out over the territory immediately to the east of the roads taken by Greene's troops, rapidly made their way toward the walled town. Meanwhile a large force of Spanlards retreating toward the citadel had advanced up the

main thoroughfare over which MacArthur's troops would have advanced had they not met with such resistance, and halted when they reached the esplanade, where a detachment of the Second Brigade was drawn up within a hundred yards of one of the gates of the walled town. The rear of the column was between the scattered insurgent force and the rear of the Second Brigade, and when the insurgents caught sight of the Spaniards moving in a solid mass along the highway, they opened fire on them from the huts and bamboo clumps and threw them into some confusion They replied, however, with a sharp fire and inflicted considerable losses on the insurgents, killing one of their well-known leaders. The Spanish shots fell among the men of Greene's Brigade, who, thinking they were being attacked by the only troops in sight, the insurgents, would have returned the compliment with a vengeance, but were restrained by their officers, who had been strictly enjoined to avoid a disturbance with the natives. But the Spaniards on the walls of the citadel, suspecting that the insurgents had been permitted to take part in the capture of the town. and being able from their high position on the wall to see that their comrades were being atcked in the rear, fired a scattering volley into the Californians, who were just across the moat, killing one man and wounding three others. The firing stopped as soon as they saw that the retreating column of Spaniards was not molested by our troops, and quiet was restored again and the Spaniards were sent into the town. The insurgents, several hundred strong, continued to push on, and shortly

reached the esplanade between the main portion of the Second Brigade and a small detachment sent around the citade to take possession of the bridge over the Pasig near by. They established themselves there and remained, flaunting their flag in the faces of the Spaniards, until Gen. Greens took a few companies and crowded them back into the street from which they had emerged. But although prevented by force from holiding an advanced place, they took advantage of the delay of MacArthur's brigade and the failure of the troops in advance to hold the bridges, and rapidly spread over quite a wide area. including the old exhibition ground and buildings, the old exhibition ground and buildings, the old exhibition from an advanced you be expected even of the natives, they marched the old exhibition ground and buildings, the old exhibition ground and the ground ground ground and buildings, the buildings and the ground gr

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ordered them to stop any foreigners fromgoing us to the sumping station discretions
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Therefore the officer commanding the small
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the insurgents when an orderity galops, in prititle lines, including the fort san Anderican
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it is only proper to add that Admiral Dewey fully agreed with the terms of this ultimatum, and that word was sent Aguinaldo to this effect. Up to the departure of the steamer by which my letter is sent you no reply has been received to the ultimatum, and, indeed, none is expected, for the arguments, as I remarked above, were settled beyond appeal.

Information concerning this ultimatum has leaked out, as such things usually do, and were and the model of the sent and the insurgence were going to be dealt with, there was a good deal of croitement among the troops and it did not diminish when they received a precautionary orderité, there was a reneral movement and conto keep in barracks. A battallon of the Fourth Cavalry was brought over from Caventration of troops at Malate, while on the north side of the river the guards were doubled and rumors flew wildly about the town that an engagement will be sufficient to the north side of the river the guards were doubled and rumors flew wildly about the town that an engagement will be sufficient to the north side of the river the guards were doubled and rumors flew wildly about the town that an engagement will be sufficient to the saggressive to-day than usual.

There has been, as might be expected, continual irritating disturbances between the insurgents and our troops. In a brawl at Cavitt, a few days ago, one of our men was killed and another was dangerously wounded. Marauding insurgents, bearing passes from Gen. Pilur, who commands the district to the send of the property of the contract of the sum of t

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RICHES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Vast Possibilities of the Islands Called by Dewey an Empire.

MANILA. Sept. 10 .- From the point of view here, it seems as if the decision as to the future of the Philippines has been made already, so far as the Americans are concerned, and what may be said by those who have had the small opportunity of observation afforded by our operations here can have little weight. An immense amount of misinformation has

been spread through the United States by inaccurate writers who have made the briefest possible visits here and have had the smallest possible facilities for gathering trustworthy information. This misinformation is probably most widespread concerning the climate. So far as Manila and the country in its immediate vicinity are concerned, the climate bears small meamblance to the dreadful pictures drawn for the soldiers of the expeditionary forces. We journeyed hither with the notion that we were coming into a hell pit where heat and rain alternated in making men miserable and ill. Now, the fact is that it is not it is much hotter in New York. It rains, and it with a good, able-bodied Philippine downpour, But you go prepared for rain in the rain; season, and you do not mind it much. And you dress for the heat and do not mind that much. If one observes reasonable precautions and takes fairly good care of himself, the climate need have no terror, and in the fall season, which is now coming on, it is delightful. We have had the first week or ten days of fine. clear days, hot, no doubt, at noohday, but cool and delightful at night, with fresh, pleasant

breezes and clear air. With Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and Guam ours, it seems as if the question of imperialism, if it be ap called, is already decid-ed. Then the question of the retention of the Philippines by the United States becomes simply one of specific advantage or disadvantage. There are arguments on both sides; which side has the preponderance? Admiral Dewey sat on the quarterdeck of his flagship the other

day and exclaimed: We have taken an empire here—an empire !" It is absolutely true. The Philippine Islands form an empire whose possibilities are beyond the bounds of computation. The surface has not even been scratched and already their commerce amounts to hundreds of millions. The soil is fertile beyond anything America knows, and it is suited to almost every egop. The manager or the Manila branch of the Chartered mank of India, Australia, and China said to me the other day that in all his experience in these islands he had never seen a failure of any crop. Whatever was sown, that was reaped. opmant

Only the faintest suggestion of development. Coff the islands' resources has been made. It has been the policy of the Spanish to prevent development. Bothery and personal gain were the only objects of the Spanish officials. Take the single instance of the building of the breakwater and pier off the mouth of the Pasig River. Work has been going on at it for two-acore years or more. There were several special taxes devoted ostensibly to the construction of the pier, and the fund was increased by a percentage of the import duties, wharfage dues in the river, lighthouse tax, and other imposts. Yet the pier is hardly begun.

When Gen, Whittier took over the public treasury and examined the books, the first bing he found was proof that Weiler lined his pocked with the policy of the pocked with the policy of the pocked with the large the pocked with the policy of the policy

Sensoned Aquarium Stock. Almost all fishes are more or less sensitive in saptivity. Some of them are easily frightened to death. They are most sensitive at first, and it is then very difficult to get some of them to feed at all. While they always remain sensi-tive, nervous fishes, after a time, become more or less accustomed to their surroundings. A fish of sensitive nature and in good condition, that had lived in captivity for a year, would be worth for aquarium purposes a dozen times as much as a green fish of equal beauty.

LIVELY FIGHT WITH A BEAR. A Former Football Player's Account of a

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 22.-Under date of Aug.

17 Seward J. Baggerly, half back on the Cirde football team of 1898, has written to friends here from Dawson City, giving an account of a fight he had with a bear. Here is what he says: "You can talk about your Spanish war, but I have had worse than the Spaniards to face, All summer I have been on Sulphur Creek and had a good time, also lots of fresh meat, for we killed two bears and three moose. On June 14 two men named Kavanaugh and Greenen came to the cabin of Mr. Clark and myself and told us that the bears had been in the cable of claim No. 42, and had taken a sack of flour and fruit, and they wanted us to watch for the

"Clark said we would if Kavanaugh and Greenen would stay all night, and they did. We all went up near the cabin, and lay behind a log to wait for the bear to come, but later Barney, Greenen, and I went up the trail to No. 39 cabin to find out if they had seen the bear. As we approached 39 we saw the owner on the roof, and he told us that a large bear was going on to 42, and we must go back and tell the boys. The bear was, he said, going slowly along the ridge. When we returned we found that Mr. Clark had taken one of the rifles and had gone down to cabin 44 for some

found that Mr. Clark had taken one of the rifies and had gone down to cabin 44 for some tobacco. As Barney was saying he would go and fetch Clark we heard the bear give two loud roars. I looked over the log, and there stood his bearship about 100 yards away, as large as a small horse.

Presently the bear started toward the cabin and walked around it three times. Finally he stopped and put his front feet on the top of the cabin to see if any one was there. Then he walked up to the door and tore the door off as if it were paper. Soon he walked into the cabin, but in a few minutes came out again and started right toward us. When he was about one-third of the way, havanaugh turned over and said to me: Shall we run? I replied: No, give me your revolver and we will fight him. We hadn't been waiting for him just to look at him and run.

"Kavanaugh had his rife and I had his revolver, and as we were about to fire the bear went back into the cabin. Occasionally the bear would stick his head out of the door to see if all was well. We lost sight of his bearship after a time, and we thought he nad found something to eat. Soon I heard some one come running through the bushes, and there were Clark and Barney, Just then the bear came out of the cabin, and Kawanaugh fired, striking the bear in the shoulder.

"The animal turned a complete somersault. Kavanaugh fired again, then he and I ran after the bear. By this time the other men ame up. One of them nearly fainted. He said: Take the rifle: I am out of breath. I took the rifls and we started into the woods after the bear. Suddenly Kavanaugh began to fire, and there was the bear on his hind legs coming right at us. You would have thought it was a Spanish-American battle by the sound of the shots we sent into that bear. We were obliged to unload two rifles and a revolver into his bearship belove he was dead.

I have been with many football players, and I never saw one so anxious, to get hold of me

sent into that bear. We were obliged to unload two rifles and a revolver into his bearship before he was dead.

"I have been with many football players and I never saw one so anxious to get hold of me as that bear was. And for the first time in my life I was straid. The bear looked as big as a church, but of a different disposition. After he was dead we shrieked and howied, and all the people on Sulphur Creek knew what had hapened, and there was a jolly time on old Sulphur that night. Later we had a guessing contest as to the bear's weight, and we all guessed about 700 pounds, but when the bear stood on his hind legs and came at us we thought he would easily weigh 7,000 pounds.

"On July 25, about 4 o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by the yells of a man whe had been sleeping on the ground not far from our cabin. A black bear had arrived during the night and struck him on the leg. The frightened man grabbed his axe and began yelling for dear life. Barney killed the bear the first shot, but his bearship was small and lean and did not show fight. The large bear was a bald face."

Millions of Rupees Coined Illicitly in the

When the Government of British India closed the mints to the coinage of silver in 1893, it was predicted that private enterprise would find a way of frustrating its intentions. Sir David Barbour combatted the idea and gave his reasons for believing that the measure would give rise to little or no illicit coining. The experience of the three following years seemed to justify his forecast, as nothing was detected in that direction, although the circulation of rupees was carefully observed. Matters, however, have assumed recently a different aspect. According to one of the Indian years was 26,000,000 ounces, while for the famine year 1897-98 it has risen to over 44,000,000 ounces. With this enormous angmentation of the silver imports in one year, there has been an increase of rupees in circu-lation, principally of the years 1840 and 1862. It now transpires that illicit coining is going on in India on an enormous scale, especially it the native States. Various explanations are given of the way these illicitly coined rupers get into circulation. One is that the bazaar money lenders are the channel by which they pass from the hands of the private column into public currency. It has been remarked that of

pass from the hands of the private coiners into public currency. It has been remarked that of late loans could be obtained in the bases's few short periods at several points below bank rates, and it is conjectured that this was done in consequence of the large supply of illicit rupees at the disposal of the money lenders that could be profitably employed at comparatively low rates. It is stated, on what seems good authority, that millions of illicity coined rupees are now in circulation in India, surned out by stamping machines imported from Austria, and so excellent is the workmanshin on them that they defy detection even by the masters of the mints.

For the present the Indian Government is collecting information on the subject before taking action to suppress the circulation of this illicity coined money. The chief source of supply being the native States, it will be necessary to secure the coheration of their rulers, which will be a delicate matter and not unlikely to lead to political complications.

Another disturbing influence in Indian commercial affairs, this time in the cotton manufacturing industry, is the investment of argamounts of English capital in cotton mills lothing and Japan. In these mills low-count extons are manufactured to the prejudice of the Indian mills producing the same quality of goods. As yet the Indian workers are not sufficiently are being made by the Indian mills of the indian mills producing the same quality of goods. As yet the Indian workers are not sufficiently are period on the supply the Indian demand, but compete with Lancashite in the finer counts, and not only supply the Indian demand, but compete with Lancashite in the Chinese markets. This, a leading native content in the while to do uncommonly well. This matter is cone that it might be worth our cotton manufactures tooking into.